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West Bridgford Urban District Council.



A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1957
together with the
R E P O R T
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

WEST BRIDGFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:- Councillor C. B. Craven.

Chairman of the Council:- Councillor J. S. F. Hill,
F.C.A., J.P.

Councillors:-

A. C. FLEWITT, J.P.	H. H. SANDERS
A. L. HEASON, Assoc. I.E.E.	MRS. M. S. SHORT
MRS. C. JAMES	J. A. SWANWICK
G. E. C. RODGERS	R. H. TRUMAN
W. C. WOODWARD	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc.M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	C. WEBB, Cert. R.S.H & S.I.E.J.B. Cert. Meat & Other Foods Insp.
Additional Public Health Inspector	B. J. BUCKINGHAM, Cert.R.S.H. & S.I.E.J.B.
Rodent Officer	F. C. QUINN.
Clerk/Typist	Mrs. J. B. Mugridge. (until 16th August, 1957) Miss J. A. Baker (from 27th August, 1957)

Engineer & Surveyor

R. DEWSBERRY, M.I.Mun.E.,
A.M.T.P.I.



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URBAN DISTRICT OF WEST BRIDGFORD.

Annual Report - 1957.

Health Department,

West Bridgford.

December, 1958.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for 1957 and it can be stated that the health of the District has remained very satisfactory.

A study of the Vital Statistics reveals a satisfactory state of affairs. Thus there is a further increase in the number of births giving an increased birth rate and a decrease in the death rate. This, together with other factors, has resulted in increase in the population although this figure is still below the estimated Census figure for 1951.

There has been a satisfactory fall in the Infantile Death Rate from 24.52 to 18.27. This figure is much lower than that for the Country as a whole and a study of the Report reveals that the greater proportion of the deaths took place shortly after birth and were due to prematurity and at the present time, this is a condition which cannot be prevented.

With regard to infectious diseases, the incidence of measles was very considerably increased over the previous year but whooping cough was much less prevalent and one hopes that as the use of whooping cough vaccine becomes more general then the rate will tend to diminish. The remaining notifiable diseases gave little cause for alarm, although the scarlet fever rate showed a definite increase and there was one case of paralytic poliomyelitis. The latter case occurred in a small infant who made a good recovery with some slight residual paralysis.

In the field of preventive medicine, i.e. against infectious diseases, the work of the Department has been steadily increasing. Thus the vaccination against smallpox and the Diphtheria immunisation schemes have proceeded smoothly and have followed the pattern of previous years and have shown some increase in the protection rate over the previous year. There has been further progress in the scheme for the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis and during the year nearly 300 children were protected against this disease. This figure was low because of the very limited supplies of vaccine available and at the close of the year there were nearly 3,000 children awaiting protection.

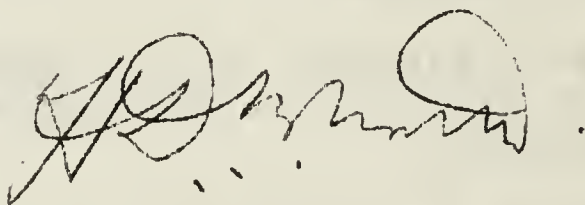
With the vast increase in supplies of vaccine up to the time of compiling this report, the work of the Department has increased in this field and if this Report appears late and rather brief, it is because of the urgent necessity to press on with the completion of this work. Of necessity, it has meant that less time has been available for other work.

The Scheme for protection of young adolescents against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccine was started towards the end of the year and some 60 children were treated. As stated in the previous paragraph, pressure of work on poliomyelitis vaccination has meant a certain amount of hold up of this work in 1958.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere appreciation of all the help that I have received from the Chairman and all members of the Council in our work and also to all the Staff of the Council and particularly to the members of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. D. ...', written in a cursive style.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

Area of District 3,045 acres

Registrar-General's estimate
of resident population,
mid-1957 24,750

Number of inhabited houses
at 31.12.57 8,570

Rateable Value at 9.12.57 £371,761

Product of penny rate per
annum (1957-58) £1,500

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births	383 (367)	207 (213)	176 (154)
Crude Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	15.49 (14.96)		
Adjusted Birth Rate	15.95 (15.58)		
	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths	295 (295)	143 (144)	152 (151)
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.92 (12.106)		
Corrected Death Rate	10.25 (10.49)		
	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	7 (9)	5 (5)	2 (4)
Death Rate of infants under one year of age (per 1,000 live births)	18.27 (24.52)		

There were no maternal deaths.

* The Figures in brackets refer to those for the previous
year - 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Population</u>	24,750	(Registrar General estimate for mid-year 1957)
	24,839	(Census 1951).
<u>Births.</u>		
Live.....	383	(Male 207, Female 176)
Still.....	3	(" 1, " 2)
<u>Illegitimate Births.</u>		
Live.....	13	(Male 4, Female 9)
Still.....	0	(" 0, " 0)
<u>Deaths</u>	295	(Male 143, Female 152)
Total deaths under 1 year.....	7	(" 5, " 2)
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year	1	(" 0, " 1)
Total deaths under 4 weeks.....	4	(" 3, " 1)
Illegitimate deaths under 4 weeks	0	(" 0, " 0)
Maternal deaths.....	0	
<u>Birth Rate.</u>		
Crude Live Birth Rate.....	15.49	per 1,000 population.
Corrected Live Birth Rate.....	15.95	" " "
Crude Still Birth Rate.....	7.77	" " total births
Corrected Still Birth Rate.....	8.00	" " total births
<u>Death Rate.</u>		
Crude Death Rate.....	11.92	per 1,000 population
Corrected Death Rate.....	10.25	" " "
Infantile Death Rate.....	18.27	per 1,000 live births
Neo-natal Death Rate.....	10.44	" " " "

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	<u>West</u> <u>Bridgford</u> <u>U. D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&</u> <u>Wales</u>	<u>160</u> <u>Smaller</u> <u>Towns</u>
	<u>Rate per 1,000 population.</u>		
Live Birth Rate.....	15.95	16.1	16.0
	<u>Rate per 1,000 births.</u>		
Still Birth Rate.....	8.00	22.5	23.2
	<u>Rate per 1,000 population.</u>		
Death Rate, all causes.....	10.25	11.5	11.4
	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births.</u>		
Infantile Death Rate (All causes, under one year of age).....	18.27	23.1	23.5
Neo-natal Death Rate.....	10.44	16.5	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea Rate under 2 years of age.....	0.0	-	-

(N.B. The "160 Smaller Towns" refers to those towns having a resident population of 25,000 - 50,000 at the 1951 Census).

Live Births.				Deaths.			
Year	Total Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	England and Wales	Total Number	Crude rate per 1,000 Pop.	Corrected Rate	England and Wales
1940	228	10.1	14.6	272	12.1	-	14.3
1941	218	19.4	14.2	329	14.3	-	12.9
1942	277	12.5	15.8	242	10.9	-	11.6
1943	298	13.8	16.5	295	13.2	-	12.1
1944	376	17.1	17.6	258	11.7	-	11.6
1945	319	14.5	16.1	265	12.1	-	11.4
1946	347	15.0	19.1	252	10.9	-	11.5
1947	368	15.6	20.5	295	12.5	-	12.0
1948	353	14.6	17.9	271	11.2	-	10.8
1949	328	13.4	16.7	325	13.3	11.0	11.7
1950	318	13.0	15.8	295	12.0	10.0	11.6
1951	332	13.4	15.5	335	13.5	11.1	12.5
1952+	300	12.9	15.3	291	12.5	10.25	11.3
1953	317	13.5	15.5	265	11.3	9.3	11.4
1954	344	15.07	15.2	304	12.81	10.5	11.3
1955	348	15.08	15.0	309	12.87	10.55	11.7
1956	367	15.58	15.6	295	12.06	10.49	11.7
1957	383	15.95	16.1	295	11.92	10.25	11.5

Infant Mortality.			
Year	Rate per 1,000 live births.	England and Wales	Population.
1940	35	55	22,490
1941	62	59	23,060
1942	11	49	22,160
1943	44	49	21,530
1944	40	46	22,000
1945	38	46	21,970
1946	17	43	23,110
1947	27	41	23,560
1948	28	34	24,190
1949	30	32	24,420
1950	22	30	24,600
1951	18	29.6	24,780
1952+	26.6	27.6	23,150
1953	18.9	26.8	23,430
1954	23.25	25.5	23,730
1955	11.49	24.9	23,990
1956	25.52	23.8	24,520
1957	18.27	23.1	24,750

+ Alteration of Boundary.

The above tables present for comparison some of the Vital Statistics of the District and of England and Wales for the past 18 years.

Population.

The Registrar General has supplied figures which show a further increase in population of 230 persons. The natural increase of live births over deaths is 88.

Births.

The births recorded in 1957 show a slight increase, being 383 compared with 367 in 1956. This gives rise to a very slight increase in the birth rate. It will be noted from the previous table that this compares very favourably with the figure for the Country as a whole and for that of the 160 Smaller Towns. For comparison purposes, West Bridgford is correlated with this group although on population it is just below the limit for this category, and at the present rate of increase of population it should soon be within this group.

The still birth rate has fallen very considerably and is very low when compared with the figures for the Country as a whole.

Deaths.

The figure for the deaths is exactly the same as in 1956 and the sex distribution is also practically the same. The death rate is 10.25 per 1,000 population, compared with the figure of 10.49 for the previous year. The figure for the Country as a whole for 1957 is 11.5 and for the 160 Smaller Towns is 11.4.

There is a natural increase of births over deaths of 88 and this improves upon the figure of 72 for the year 1956.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate has decreased considerably from 24.52 to 18.27.

The rate has decreased to a very gratifying extent and is much lower than that for the Country as a whole and it is also lower than that of the 160 Smaller Towns, the figure for the District being 18.27 compared with 23.1 for England and Wales and 23.5 for the Smaller Towns.

There were 7 deaths of infants during 1957 compared with 9 in the previous year and of these 7 deaths only 3 were over 4 weeks of age. The following table gives the cause of death together with the age at death.

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	Age	Number of Cases.	
		Male	Female.
Prematurity	2 days	1	0
Atelectasis (Congenital)	4 hrs.	0	1
" with prematurity	18 hrs.	1	0
Inattention at birth (found drowned)	0	0	1
Congenital Heart	1 mth.	1	0
" Defects	2 weeks	1	0
Bilateral Pneumonia	3 months	1	0
		<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

Four deaths occurred in hospital. It will be noted that the causes of death are mostly due to prematurity and developmental causes and that the children concerned had only a very short life and with our present knowledge their deaths were not likely to have been prevented.

Maternal Mortality Rate.

Again it is reported with satisfaction that no deaths occurred from maternal causes.

Causes of Deaths.

The following list gives the causes of deaths amongst residents of the district during 1956:-

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	0	0	0
Non-pulmonary.....	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease.....	3	1	4
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Other infective & parasitic diseases....	0	0	0
Cancer-			
Stomach.....	2	2	4
Lung, bronchus.....	6	0	6
Breast	0	9	9
Uterus	0	2	2
Other cancerous conditions.....	22	12	34
Leukaemia	0	1	1
Diabetes.....	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	15	30	45
Coronary disease.....	25	12	37
High blood pressure with heart disease..	2	6	8
Other heart disease.....	17	29	46
Other circulatory disease.....	7	6	13
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia.....	2	6	8
Bronchitis.....	16	6	22
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	0	1	1
Gastritis & diarrhoea and enteritis.....	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
Prostatic disease	3	0	3
Pregnancy etc.....	0	0	0
Congenital malformations.....	3	1	4
Other defined & ill-defined diseases....	11	14	25
Motor vehicle accidents.....	0	0	0
All other accidents.....	2	6	8
Suicide	1	1	2
	<u>143</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>295</u>

Once again heart and circulatory diseases are the commonest cause of death, cancer being the next and followed by respiratory conditions.

The following table compares the death rates of certain diseases in the District with those of England and Wales:-

	West Bridgford Urban District	England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns.
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 Population.</u>		
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	0.00 (0.00)	0.11	0.10
Diphtheria	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.....	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	0.00
Cancer of Lung & Bronchus.....	0.24 (0.32)	0.43	0.40
Influenza	0.15 (0.08)	0.15	0.15
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	0.00 (0.00)	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia.....	0.30 (0.44)	0.52	0.47
Coronary disease & Angina.....	1.49 (1.55)	1.70	1.72

The figures in brackets are those for last year - 1956.

These death rates occurring in the District are comparable with those for the rest of the Country. The rate for cancer of the lung is very much lower than the country generally, and it compares more than favourably with that of the Smaller Towns where the rate is 0.40 and that for the Country generally is 0.43.

The rate for coronary disease is also low compared with the rate calculated for the country and also for Great Towns and the Smaller Towns.

The following details of deaths amongst residents in the District have been estimated:-

Deaths between 70 & 80 years - 100 or 34% of all deaths.
 " " 80 & 90 " - 74 or 25% of all deaths.
 " over 90 years - 17

The oldest persons to die were one female and one male both aged 97 yrs. From the above figures it will be seen that 59% of all the deaths occurring in the District take place in residents over the age of 70. Below are tabulated further details about these deaths:-

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>70 - 80yrs.</u>		<u>80 - 90yrs.</u>		<u>Over 90yrs.</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
At home	33	26	16	30	3	10
In hospital	22	19	11	17	0	4
	<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>

Notifiable Diseases.

The health of the District has been good in respect of infectious Diseases during 1957. The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases together with that for the previous year and the rate per 1,000 population for the District and for the Country as a whole.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	West Bridgford <u>U. D.</u>	England and <u>Wales.</u>
		<u>Case Rate per 1,000 Population.</u>	
Scarlet fever	33 (14)	1.33 (0.57)	0.61 (0.74)
Whooping Cough	13 (80)	0.41 (3.36)	1.89 (2.07)
Diphtheria	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0.001 (.0014)
Measles	172 (85)	6.95 (3.47)	14.11 (3.57)
Acute Pneumonia	4 (4)	0.15 (0.16)	.72 (0.57)
Acute Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	1 (0)	0.40 (0.00)	0.07 (0.04)
Non-paralytic	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0.05 (0.03)
Erysipelas	2 (1)	0.08 (0.04)	0.08 (0.09)
Food Poisoning	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0.20 (0.24)
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	21 (21)	0.85 (0.89)	0.60 (0.71)
Non-pulmonary	1 (2)	0.04 (0.08)	0.08 (0.09)

The figures in brackets refer to the incidence of these diseases in 1956.

Scarlet Fever.

The figures for the year are considerably more than those for the previous year. The case rate has risen and is almost double that for the Country generally. All the cases reported were sporadic and no definite outbreak occurred.

Whooping Cough.

The incidence of this disease is very much less than that for 1956 and the incidence rate was low compared with that for the country. This disease remains the most serious infective condition of the commoner fevers and the number of children developing this disease is still rather high.

Measles.

The figures for this infectious disease rose considerably compared with the previous year, the number of cases being 172 compared with 85 in 1956. The case rate was low compared with that for England & Wales.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of acute poliomyelitis occurred during the year in a young girl. She made a satisfactory recovery.

Diphtheria.

Fortunately no cases of this very serious infectious disease were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during 1957.

Enteric Fever.

No cases of enteric fever were reported during 1957.

Tuberculosis.

Additions to the Register were 42 cases in 1957, compared with 41 in 1956. Of these additions, 21 cases were fresh notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the remaining cases came to live in the District.

There are thus:-

Additions to the Register..... 42 cases
Removals off the Register..... 27 cases

The following tables give details of age groups in both new cases and removals from the Register:-

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>Tuberculosis in 1957.</u>				<u>Removals-Deaths.</u>			
	<u>New Cases.</u>							
	<u>Respy.</u>		<u>Non-respy.</u>		<u>Respy.</u>		<u>Non-respy.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4 years.....	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
5-14 "	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
25-34 "	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44 "	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54 "	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-60 "	4	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
and over								
	12	10	1	0	2	2	0	0

Of the removals from the Register, although no cases of deaths from tuberculosis were notified with tuberculosis as a primary cause but 3 cases were removed from the Register having died, one being a case of cancer of the abdomen, another died from a congenital heart condition, which was confirmed by post-mortem and the third case died from bronchopneumonia following influenza. A further 24 cases have been removed from the Register and of these, 7 cases have been reported as recovered by the Chest Physician, 16 have left the District, and one case was not confirmed.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Nottinghamshire Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations:-

Milk:	Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, Etc.,
Ice Cream:	Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc.
Food:	Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs.
Water:	Bacteriology of water.
Pathological Specimens:	Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc.

The Laboratory carries out many functions, but those on the previous page are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to those on the previous page are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Disinfection Facilities.

A steam disinfecter is maintained by the West Bridgford Urban District Council at the Depot for the disinfection of clothing and bedding of infectious cases.

Ambulance Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council maintain a service of ambulances at the Depot and an ambulance may be obtained for necessitous cases by contacting the Nottinghamshire County Council Ambulance Control, telephone number Nottingham 55939.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

These services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following Clinics are available in the District:-

Melton Road Clinic (Baptist Church, Melton Road) Child Welfare Clinic.

Monday Morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Monday Afternoon - 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Thursday Morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Your Medical Officer attends on alternate Monday afternoons and every four weeks on a Thursday morning.

Ante-Natal Clinic. (and Post-natal Clinic)

Thursday afternoon - 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Post-Natal Clinic.

Saturday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon -
every four weeks.

A Medical Officer attends all the above Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

Speech Therapy Clinic.

Friday mornings and afternoons. Appointments are made by the School Health Service.

Valley Road, Clinic (Church Hall)

Child Welfare Clinic.

Wednesday afternoon - 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Your Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.

Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Clinic.

Alternate Tuesday afternoons - 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends each clinic.

Midwifery Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council provide three midwives in the District:-

Nurse D. Otterson, 19, Luttrell Way, West Bridgford,
Telephone No. Nottm. 23-2140.

Nurse R. Hayday, 68, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford.
Telephone No. Nottm. 89060.

Nurse S. M. Warrington, 180, Eltham Road, West Bridgford.
Telephone No. Nottm. 89687.

Nursing in the Home.

District Nurses are provided by the District Nursing Association for the West Bridgford District and supervised by the Nottinghamshire County Council. Nurses are available at the following addresses:-

1. Miss S. A. Bloss) 16, Abbey Circus, West Bridgford.
2. Miss M. M. White) Telephone No. 23-2773.
3. Miss A. M. Beament, 120, Gertrude Road, West Bridgford,
Telephone No. 85045.
4. Mrs. L. D. Brown, 138, Wilford Lane, West Bridgford,
Telephone No. 89687.

Care of Premature Babies.

The care of premature babies is undertaken by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Paediatric Consultant, Dr. Blandy, is available for consultation in these cases, his services having been made possible on a part-time basis by the Sheffield Hospital Regional Board.

Paediatric Consultations.

The services of Dr. Blandy referred to in the previous paragraph are available for all children up to school leaving age. A clinic is arranged by the Local Health Authority and cases are referred to it on the recommendation of the County Medical Officer. The County Council maintain a consultant Clinic in Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

Ophthalmic Consultations.

The services of a Consultant Ophthalmologist are made available to all children up to school leaving age. Appointments are made after reference to the County Medical Officer. The services of this Consultant are provided on a part-time basis by the Regional Hospital Board.

Dental Services.

The County Council maintain a dental clinic in Loughborough Road, for the dental care of children and ante-natal and nursing mothers. All treatment is provided free, including the provision of dentures if required.

Care of Unmarried Mothers, etc.

This work is supervised and administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council, who have an Almoner service for this purpose.

Day Nursery.

The local Health Authority maintain a Day Nursery with 25 places for babies and toddlers at 68, Bridgford Road.

School Health Service.

This service is administered by the Nottinghamshire County Education Authority. Clinic facilities are available as below:-

School Clinic (Parochial Hall) -

Friday Morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Your Medical Officer is in attendance. Cases are referred if considered necessary, for consultant opinion if the patient's private medical attendant agrees.

Vaccination and Immunisation Services.

Vaccination Service.

This is administered by the West Bridgford Urban District Council on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority. The following figures represent the year's work, including the cases dealt with by General Practitioner Service:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 year old</u>	<u>2-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5-14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 years & over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Vaccination...	210	19	11	6	25	271
Re-vaccinations.....	-	1	4	21	53	79

The above figures are fairly good showing an increase compared with 1956 but it is felt that there is room for much improvement. Every effort is made by all Health workers to obtain the maximum effect. No cases of any complication following vaccination were reported.

Diphtheria Immunisation Service.

This service is again run on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority.

The following figures represent the total number of children protected against diphtheria in the District up to the end of the year:-

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year	<u>Under 1 1957</u>	<u>1-4 56-53</u>	<u>5-9 52-48</u>	<u>10-14 47-43</u>	<u>Total Under 15</u>
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Last complete course
of injections (primary
or booster)

<u>A.</u> 1953 to 1957	114	1105	959	56	2234
<u>B.</u> 1952 and earlier	-	-	517	862	1379
<u>Totals</u> =	114	1105	1476	918	3613

This table demonstrates the number of children who have received a full course of Protection during the last five years and also the total number of children protected against Diphtheria.

The Immunisation state remains satisfactory and every effort is made by the General Practitioners and all Health workers in the District to obtain the full protection of all children before they reach the age of one year. The Ministry's target is for 75% of all babies to be protected before they reach their first birthday. I am of the opinion that the figures for the West Bridgford Urban District are good, but every effort will be made to ensure the maximum possible results. Since the wider use of a combined Diphtheria - Whooping Cough prophylactic material, it would appear that more children are being immunised. This material is used at an earlier age and thus the figure for children protected under 1yr. of age has risen to 114 in 1957.

Whooping Cough Vaccination.

Since October, 1955, the Local Health Authority has made available a supply of combined prophylactic against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This enables a child to be protected by injections against these diseases, the immunising material being a mixture of substances conferring protection against these illnesses. Since the scheme was introduced there has been very little demand for protection against Diphtheria alone and parents being very anxious that their children shall not develop Whooping Cough invariably request the use of the combined injection material.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The scheme started in 1956 continued during 1957 with the vaccine available. This enabled some 287 children to receive two injections of the vaccine.

At the end of the year there were some 2,272 children awaiting protection against this disease. This work entailed considerable clerical work which increased in the ensuing year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme was started during the latter part of the year and some 60 children received protection against this disease.

Home Help Services.

The Local Health Authority provide a home help service and assistance can be obtained for necessitous cases on request from the County Medical Officer. The service covers the following types of cases:-

- (1) Maternity cases.
- (2) Mothers of young children when requested by a Medical Practitioner.
- (3) Cases of illness when no other help is available.
- (4) The aged and infirm.

No nursing attention can be given as this is not the duty of the service, which caters for housework and the preparation of simple meals etc.

The cost of a whole time home help for a full 42 hour week may be considerable to the home, but it is considered by the Local Health Authority and part or the whole may be remitted in necessitous cases.

Home Help Services (cont.)

The value of this service is very great to the community and leads to a very considerable saving in hospital beds, accomodation for old persons, etc. The financial saving to the country is very considerable, particularly if people can be maintained in their own homes.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during the year under review.

The Welfare Officer for this purpose is:-

Mr. G. S. Exley, The Council Offices, The Hall,
West Bridgford. Telephone No. 89651.

Mr. Exley is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.

The whole of the District is supplied with water from the Nottingham Corporation Water Department with the exception of two houses which obtain their supplies from a shallow well.

The water supply is satisfactory in quantity and quality and has no plumbo-solvent action.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is no change to report since the last annual report apart from extensions to new properties erected during the year.

Public Cleansing.

The removal of household waste is dealt with by the Surveyor's Department to the Council. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping. This work is well maintained and the reclamation of the land by the controlled tipping will be a valuable asset to the District.

The recovery of salvageable materials is effectively carried out.

Smoke Abatement.

This subject is dealt with in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

For the Year 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the
West Bridgford Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1957.

There was one Staff change. Mrs. J. B. Mugridge, the Clerk/Typist, resigned on the 16th August, 1957 and Miss J. A. Baker took over the duties of Clerk/Typist on the 27th August, 1957.

The following is a list of the inspections and re-inspections made during the year:-

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Re-inspections.</u>
Notifiable Diseases	47	16
Sanitary Defects	86	339
Housing Defects	268	602
Overcrowding	3	-
Dustbins	217	188
Shops	115	-
Factories (with power)	92	-
Factories (without power)	18	-
Bakehouses	47	-
Laundries	1	-
Outworkers premises	59	-
Smoke Observations and Visits	19	3
Drainage Defects	287	238
Swine, Fowls and other animals	9	-
Refuse accumulations	9	-
Water supply	1	-
Caravans	1	-
Petroleum Installations	58	-
Miscellaneous	276	-
Disinfections	2	2
Insect Infestations	15	4
Rats and Mice	2	2
Owners, etc. Interviewed	135	-
Food Inspections	32	-
Restaurants	46	-
Meat Shops	225	-
General Food Shops	272	-
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	147	-
Fish Shops	85	-
Fried Fish Shops	30	-
Ice Cream Premises	71	-
Dairies etc.	114	-
Fireguards Act	3	-
TOTALS	= 2,792	1,394

COMPLAINTS.

During the year the following 448 complaints were received and dealt with:-

General defects	93
Dustbins	160
Drainage Defects	167
Nuisance from pigs, fowls and keeping of animals.	3
Deposits of refuse	2
Insect infestations	13
Offensive odours	1
Smoke nuisance	5
Workshop	1
Water supply	1
Dirty Milk bottle	1
Noise	1

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RODENT CONTROL.

The Council are still in receipt of a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for this work, with the exception of that carried out at business premises for which a small charge is made.

During the year 215 complaints of infestations were received and dealt with, the operator making 1,663 visits and 1,800 surveys of individual properties other than those complained of and 177 rat bodies and 64 mice bodies were recovered. On premises where "gassing" was carried out and "spoon baiting" of runs etc. it was not possible to recover all the bodies so that the total number of rodents destroyed will be in excess of the above figures.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....858
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....858
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations...Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....213

Remedy of Defect during the year without Service of formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....181

HOUSING (Continued) -

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs.....1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners.....Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:-

(a) By owners.....1
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....Nil

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....Nil

(b) Houses converted on Undertaking by owners.....2

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered unfit.....Nil

(3) Houses closed on acceptance of undertaking from Owners.....Nil.

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV -
Abatement of Overcrowding.

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....Not known

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) By the Local Authority..... 48

(b) By private enterprise.....111

HOUSING (Continued) -

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.....	1
Certificates of Disrepair Granted.....	1
Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair...	2
Certificates of Disrepair Revoked.....	2

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act came into operation early in July replacing the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 dealing with rent increases and certificates of disrepair. Below are details of action taken under this Act up to the end of the year.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	No. of applications for certificates.....	61
(2)	No. of decisions not to issue certificates.....	Nil
(3)	No. of decisions to issue certificates.....	59
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects.....	20
	(b) in respect of all defects.....	39
(4)	No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	49
(5)	No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	Nil
(6)	No. of Certificates issued.....	9

No applications for cancellation of certificates had been received before the end of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, is now the only legal enactment dealing with smoke abatement as far as local authorities are concerned and section 29 makes it a statutory duty for local authorities to enforce the provisions of the Act in their districts. As from 31st December 1956, (the first appointed day) they are responsible for the enforcement of Section 3 (installation of new furnaces) Section 10 (height of chimneys) Section 11 (offences in smoke control areas) and Section 18 (colliery spoilbanks). They will also be responsible for Regulations made under Section 4 (smoke density meters) and for making byelaws under Section 24.

During the year under review the Council, in accordance with Section 24, adopted the model byelaw issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

This byelaw provides that:-

"(1) There shall be provided in a new building (except insofar as heating is provided by furnaces to which Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, applies) only such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning any of the following fuels, namely:-

- (a) Gas
- (b) Electricity
- (c) Coke or anthracite.

or are appliances of a description exempted conditionally or unconditionally from the provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 (which relates to smoke control

SMOKE ABATEMENT - Continued.

areas) by any order for the time being in force under sub-section (4) of that section.

- (2) This byelaw shall not apply in relation to a building begun before the date on which the byelaw comes into operation, or begun after that date in pursuance of plans deposited in accordance with byelaws before that date.
- (3) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of these byelaws shall be taken to apply this byelaw when an alteration or extension is made to a building."

Since the end of the year the Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order 1958 brings into operation the remaining provisions of the Act as from 1st June, 1958.

The deposit gauge at the Council Depot was in use for the whole of the year and extracts from the Analyst's reports are given below:-

Month	Monthly Deposit.			
	Water Insoluble Matter.	Water Soluble Matter.	Total Deposit in tons per square mile.	Rain in Inches.
JANUARY	3.46	3.00	6.46	1.40
FEBRUARY	3.92	2.81	6.73	2.09
MARCH	4.97	2.53	7.50	1.63
APRIL	5.07	2.01	7.08	0.25
MAY	3.52	2.31	5.83	1.07
JUNE	7.74	2.67	10.41	1.53
JULY	10.01	3.89	13.90	2.54
AUGUST	12.09	4.38	16.47	2.72
SEPTEMBER	2.90	4.84	7.74	5.39
OCTOBER	6.55	4.15	10.70	1.15
NOVEMBER	2.47	2.31	4.78	1.78
DECEMBER	5.66	5.07	10.73	1.70
<u>TOTALS</u>	68.36	39.97	108.33	23.25

These results compare satisfactorily with those from similar districts in other parts of the country but should not, on this account, be viewed complacently. The above table shows that on average 42.88 tons of soot, grit, etc, are deposited on West Bridgford every month, or approximately 514 tons per year.

Complaints alleging smoke nuisances were followed up and advice and assistance given where necessary.

MILK.

At the end of the year the register showed that there is 1 dairy and 24 distributors of milk in the district.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949 consisted of 17 dealer's licences and 8 supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised Milk, 23 dealer's licences and 8 supplementary licences for the sale of sterilised milk and 12 dealer's licences and 8 supplementary licences for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. Supplementary licences are issued to dealers whose business premises are outside this area and who have been issued with dealer's licences by other Authorities.

The production of milk on farms is now under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who operate through the County Agricultural Executive Committee. The production of Pasteurised and Sterilised milk is under the control of the County Council.

During the year 93 samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis, comprising 33 tuberculin tested pasteurised, 38 pasteurised and 22 sterilised. Two samples of pasteurised milk failed the Phosphatase Test but as this was during a period when the shade temperature was above 65°F. the test was unreliable. One tuberculin tested pasteurised and two pasteurised samples failed the Phosphatase Test. The appropriate authorities were notified and "follow up" samples were satisfactory.

The remaining samples were all satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

There are now no local manufactures of ice cream, all supplies coming from outside the area. Checks are made on retailers' premises at frequent intervals. Five samples of ice cream were taken during the year and were placed in Grade I by the analyst.

FOOD.

The food shops in the district are quite satisfactory. No slaughtering takes place within this district, fresh meat being obtained mainly from the Nottingham abattoir where it is inspected by the City Public Health Inspectors. Regular visits are paid to cafes and other food preparing premises and advice and instruction are given where necessary.

(1) The following is a list of the number of food premises by type in the area:-

Grocers	-	47
Grocers & Greengrocers	-	13
Greengrocers	-	16
Greengrocers & Wet Fish	-	2
Greengrocer & Butcher	-	1
Wholesale Greengrocer	-	1
Wet Fish	-	3
Fish & Chip Friers & Wet Fish	-	1
Fish & Chip Friers	-	3
Butchers	-	16
Bakers & Confectioners with shops	-	2
Wholesale Bakers & Confectioners	-	4
Restaurants & Cafes	-	9
Licenced Premises	-	3
" " serving meals	-	3
Off Licences	-	3
Licenced Private Clubs	-	15

List of Food Premises - Continued.

Sweets & Tobacco only	-	4
Sweets & Ice Cream	-	18
Wholesale Provisions	-	4
Multiple Self Service Food Store	-	1
Private Hotels	-	4
Transport Drivers Accommodation	-	4
Dance Halls	-	2
Other Public Halls	-	3
Works Canteens	-	5
School Kitchens	-	7
Cinema (sells Ice Cream)	-	1

(2) Premises registered under Sec. 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

- (a) For sale of ice cream - 65
(b) Food preparing premises - 13

The number of inspections of these premises is included in the list of inspections given earlier in this report.

(3) Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/1954 - 4.

(4) Condemned Foods:-

Below is a list of food condemned by the Public Health Inspectors and surrendered for destruction by the owners:-

Corned Beef	-	100 tins	-	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cooked Ham	-	3 "	-	35 "
Stewed Steak	-	1 "	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Lobster	-	1 "	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Crab	-	1 "	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Salmon	-	1 "	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cocktail Shrimps	-	11 "	-	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Strawberries	-	196 "	-	167 "
Fruit Salad	-	266 "	-	199 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Pineapple Slices	-	8 "	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Apricots	-	5 "	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Peaches	-	39 "	-	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Pears	-	12 "	-	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mandarin Oranges	-	3 "	-	2 "
Peach Pulp	-	2 "	-	22 "
Apples	-	1 "	-	6 "
Orange Juice	-	1,536 "	-	768 "
Peeled Tomatoes	-	27 "	-	82 "
Tomato Purie	-	10 "	-	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Celery Hearts	-	2 "	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Baby Foods	-	5 "	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sauerkraut	-	5 "	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Tomato Purie	-	14 tubes	-	6 "
Macaroni	-	7 Pkts.	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Prunes				19 "
Salad Dressing & Creams				2,175 "
Ketchup				225 "
Chutney				158 "
Vegetable Fats				841 "
Margarine				99 "
Processed Cheese				1,687 "
Cheshire Cheese				116 "
Cheddar Cheese				840 "
3 Turkeys				24 "

7,718 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

This food was disposed of by burial on the Council's controlled tip.

FOOD - Continued.

(5) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955-56

These regulations were designed to prevent the contamination of food during its preparation, storage, sale and delivery and all food premises have been inspected in an endeavour to secure compliance with the Regulations. Various alterations and additions to premises have been made, including the provision of separate hand-washing facilities and providing a constant supply of hot water to the same.

During inspections of food premises two cases of smoking in food rooms were detected. A written warning was issued to the owner of the premises in one case and a verbal warning given to both the servant caught smoking and owner in the other case.

Warnings were also issued to two proprietors of fruit and vegetable shops for in one case stacking crates of vegetables on the ground of the shop forecourt and in the second case sacks of potatoes were stacked on the ground outside the shop.

The occupiers of three shops were requested to screen fancy cakes so as to prevent contamination by customers. Two complied immediately but it was necessary to serve a written notice on the third before compliance.

No legal proceedings were taken under these Regulations during the year.

I wish to express to the Council my gratitude and thanks for their help and support and also the Medical Officer of Health the Health Department Staff and to my colleagues in other Departments, my sincere thanks for their co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

C. WEBB.

Public Health Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Nottinghamshire County Council, has submitted his annual report on samples taken in West Bridgford during 1957. This shows that the following articles were sampled and found genuine:-

Baby Cereal	2 samples	Jams
Butter	2 "	Jelly
Cheese & Tomato Spread		Margarine 2 samples
Cheese, Cheddar	2 "	Milk, condensed
Cheese, Dutch		Nuts, mixed
Cheese Food		Olive Oil
Christmas Pudding		Oranges
Cinnamon Influenza mixture		Peaches, canned
Coconut, desiccated		Peas, canned
Cooking Fat	2 "	Potato Crisps
Cornflower	2 "	Raising Powder
Dates, stoned		Sardines
Figs, dried		Sausage Rolls
Fish fingers		Sponge Pudding
Gin		Sweets
Ginger Wine		Swiss Rolls
Glucose, powdered		Tea
Groats, ready cooked		Thyme & Parsley
Honey		Tomato Soup
Ice Cream	4 "	Vinegar Malt
Icing		Whisky

In addition a sample of Cream Soda had a distinct odour and taste of petrol which was attributed to a contaminated screw-stopper. The manufacturer was cautioned.

Of two samples of meat pies one was slightly deficient in meat. This was taken up with the manufacturer.

100 samples of milk were taken of which 10 were found to be very slightly deficient due to natural causes. The appropriate action has been taken in these cases.

Of two samples of pork sausage one was 16.6% deficient in meat and the other 6.9% deficient in meat. The manufacturers were cautioned.

50 samples of milk were taken in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations one of which was unsatisfactory.

30 milk bottles were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of the provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,&6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	18	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	86	91	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	41	49	-	-
<u>TOTAL.</u>	142	158	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness.	2	2	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	1	1	-	-
	3	3	-	-

PART VII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c).
Wearing) Making etc.	32
Apparel) Cleaning & washing	1
lace, lace curtains and nets	15
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	11
	Total - 59

